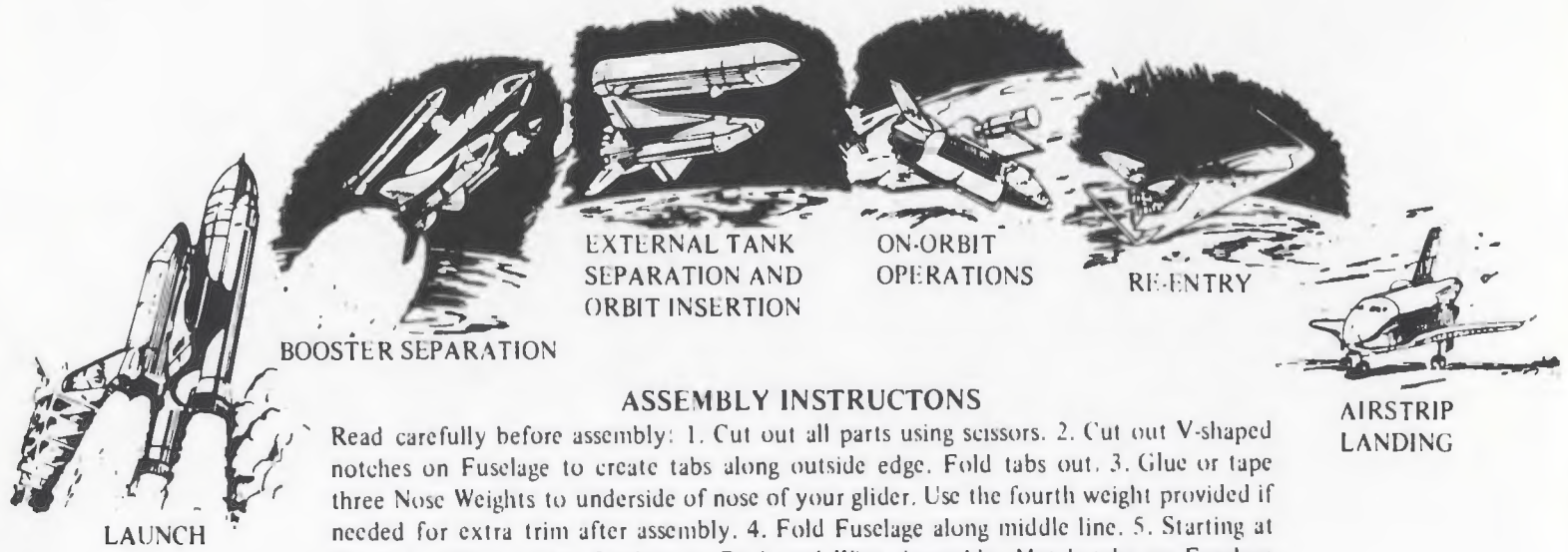


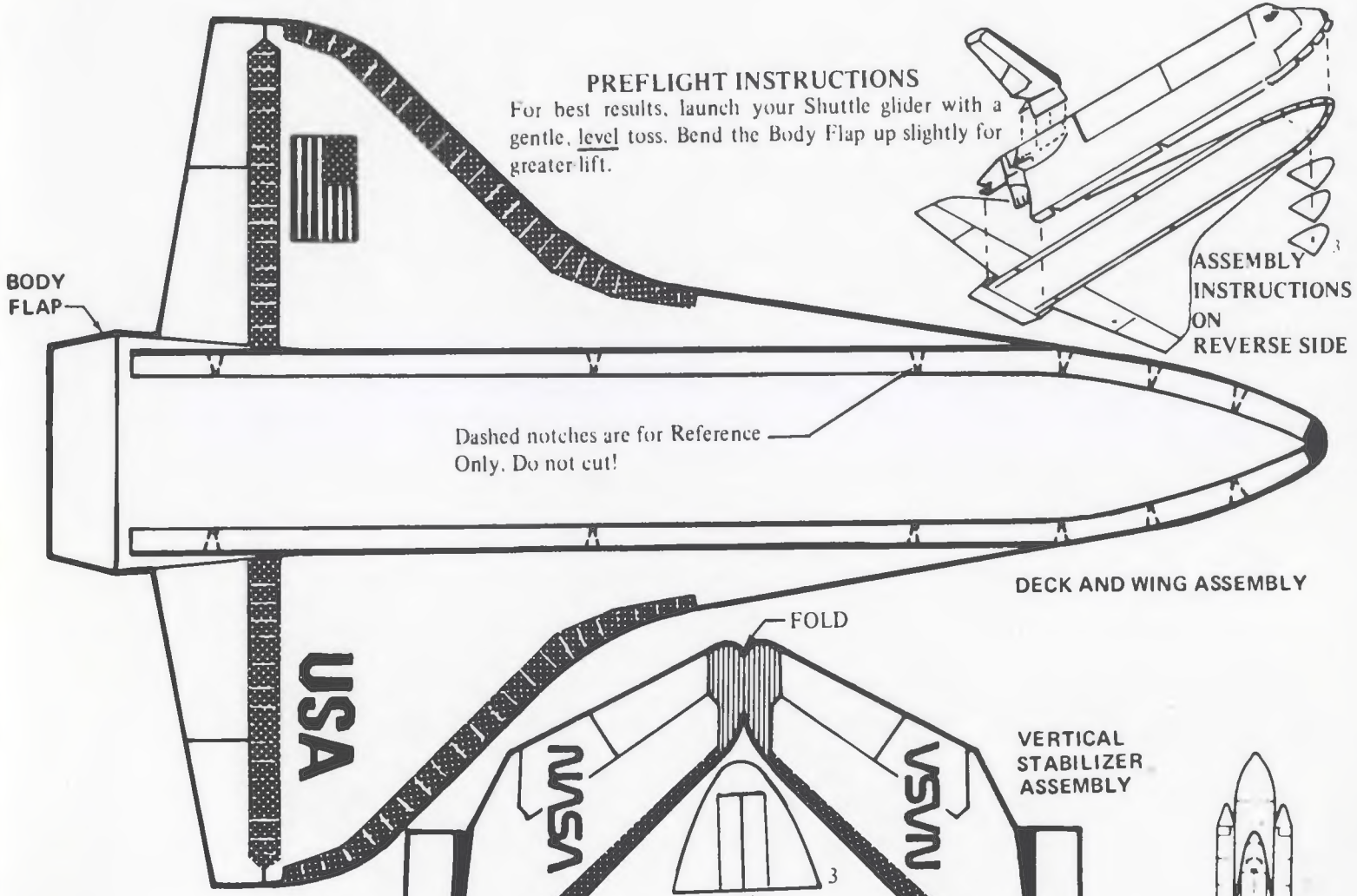
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTONS

Read carefully before assembly: 1. Cut out all parts using scissors. 2. Cut out V-shaped notches on Fuselage to create tabs along outside edge. Fold tabs out. 3. Glue or tape three Nose Weights to underside of nose of your glider. Use the fourth weight provided if needed for extra trim after assembly. 4. Fold Fuselage along middle line. 5. Starting at the nose, glue or tape fuselage to Deck and Wing Assembly. Match tabs on Fuselage exactly to those printed on Deck and Wing Assembly. 6. To close the nose, glue or tape the two halves together using tabs provided. 7. Fold Vertical Stabilizer Assembly. Fold out tabs A and B. Except for tabs A and B, glue or tape Vertical Stabilizer Assembly to make one solid piece. 8. Attach Vertical Stabilizer to Fuselage, matching tab A with point A and tab B with point B. 9. Read PREFLIGHT Instructions.

PREFLIGHT INSTRUCTIONS

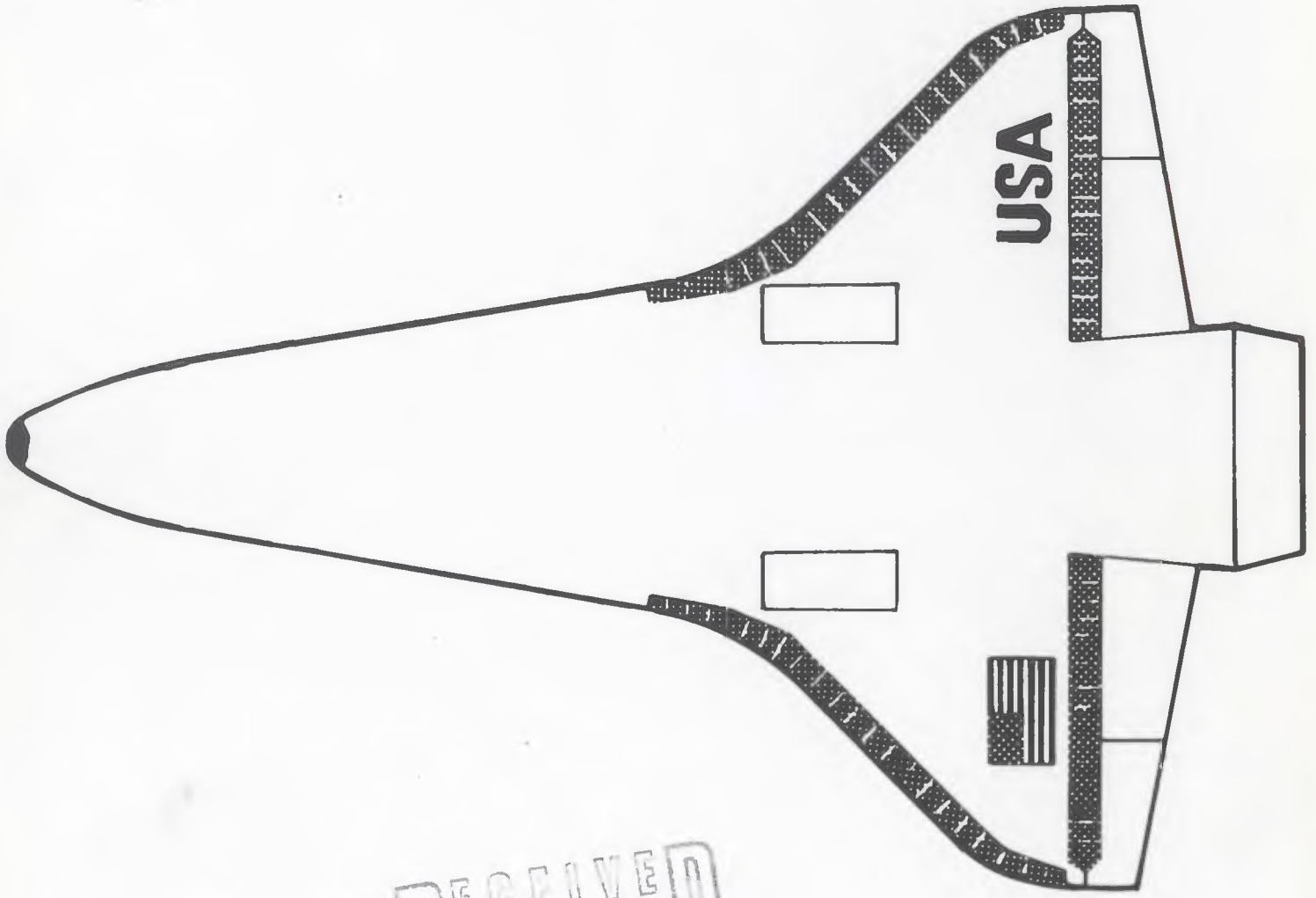
For best results, launch your Shuttle glider with a gentle, level toss. Bend the Body Flap up slightly for greater lift.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE



LAUNCH CONFIGURATION

GLIDER KIT DESIGNED FOR NASA BY
KENTRON HAWAII, LTD.
ARTIST: ROLAND O. POWELL



RECEIVED
JAN 20 1995
DISCARDED
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DEPOSITORY

B-0044-A
SEP 94

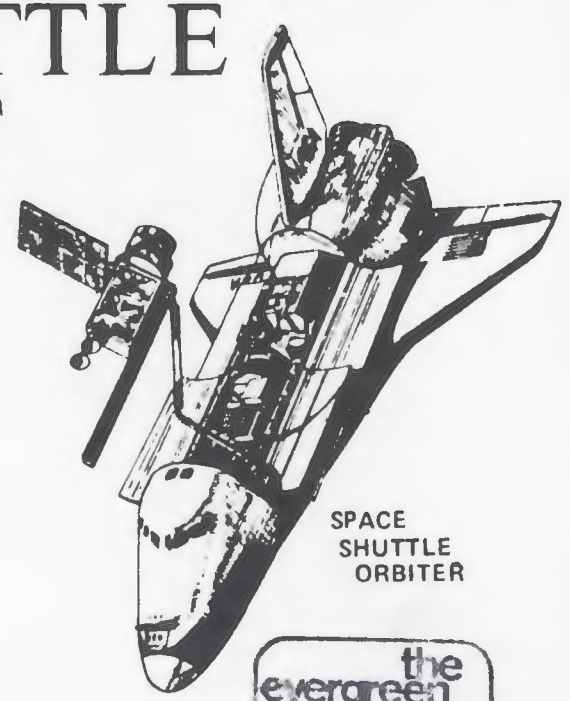
NAS 1.2:G 49/994

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE GLIDER KIT

SHELVE IN
GOVERNMENT
DOCUMENTS

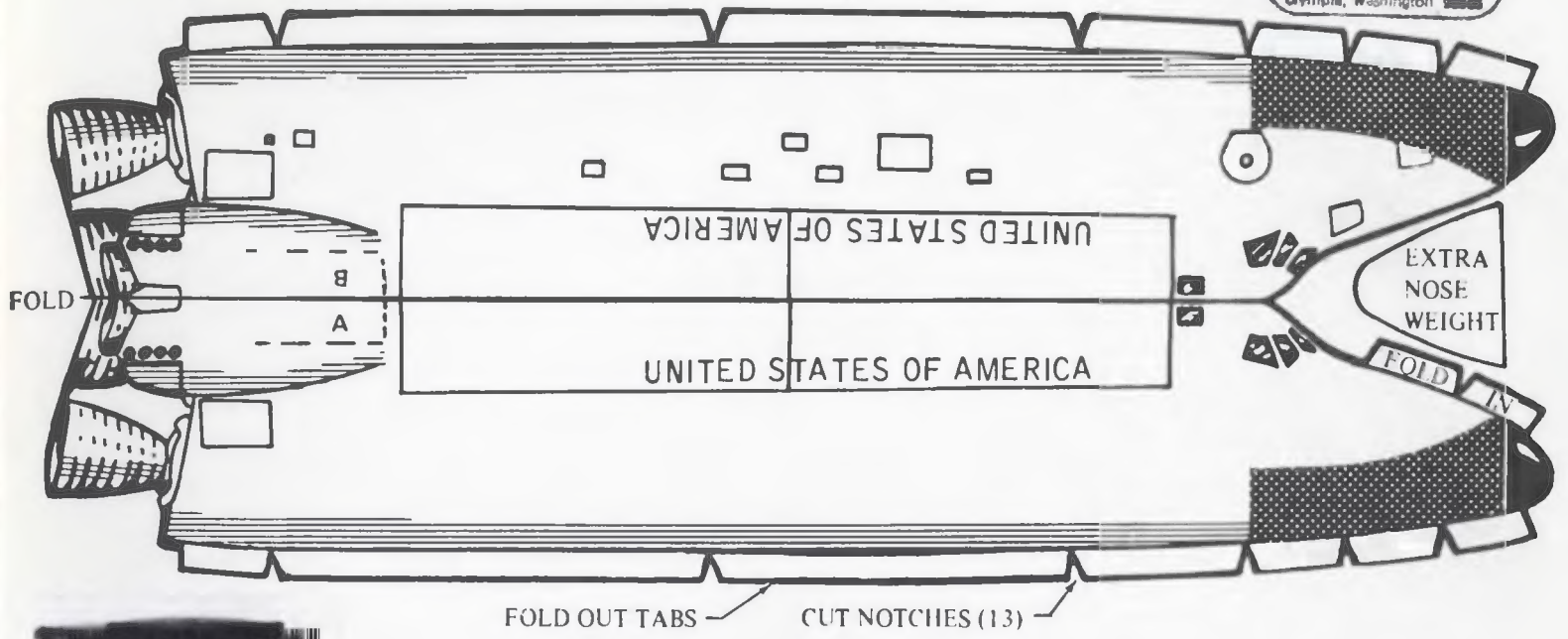
Your Space Shuttle glider is a 1:200-scale model of the U.S. Space Shuttle orbiter. The airplane-like orbiter functions as a space station which can remain in Earth orbit for up to 30 days at a time. It normally carries about seven people; three of these may be astronaut-pilots, the others may be specialists in some area of science or technology. From the Space Shuttle orbiter, the crew is able to conduct many of the space missions which until now have been executed from Earth; they are able to launch satellites (weather, communications, navigation, Earth Resources), scientific spacecraft to explore and study our solar system, and military spacecraft. In addition, the crew is able to retrieve and repair satellites and conduct onboard experiments. At the end of each mission, the 120-ft. orbiter is piloted back to Earth and lands like an airplane on an airstrip. It is then refurbished and in 2 weeks it is ready for another mission. In this manner, each orbiter is expected to be used at least 100 times.

The orbiter and its engines are just part of the Space Shuttle system. The other parts are the solid rocket boosters (SRB's) used for launch and the external tank that contains liquid propellant for the engines. All of these parts are reusable except the tank, which is jettisoned just before the Shuttle orbiter achieves Earth orbit. This ability to reuse costly equipment as well as the ability to conduct missions from Earth orbit substantially decreases the cost of space operations. Just as during our Earth-bound years we relied on trucks, trains, and airlines to provide transportation, we now rely on the Space Shuttle to provide transportation to and from space.



SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITER

the evergreen state college library
olympia, washington



GPO 31-988229